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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)
SUBJECT Russian OB in the Dresden Area

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Early June 1947

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1. [redacted] the Bürgermeisters of the villages between Dresden and Bautzen received orders from the Russians early in June 1947 to reserve schools and halls for the accomodation of Russian troops. The Bürgermeister of Wilthen (F-69) also received instructions from the Russians early in June 1947 to reserve schools and barns for the accomodation of about one thousand Russian soldiers. No fresh troops had in fact arrived in Oberoderwitz (F-88) or Bautzen by early June 1947, however.

12 June 1947

2. On 12 June 1947 the Lausitzer Rundschau published Order No. 7 of May 1947 of the Kreis Commandant of Löbau (A-80) to the effect that from then on the following villages would be included in the 10 kilometer frontier zone which maintains a curfew from midnight to 0400 hours:

Grosshennersdorf, Herrnhut, Bernstadt, Kemnitz, Schönau, Altbernsdorf, Oberoderwitz, Ruppertsdorf, Strahwalde, Ottenhain, Ebersdorf, Gross-Schweidnitz, Ober and Niederkunnersdorf, Lawalde, Cunewalde, Kleindehsa, Streitfeld, Oelsa, Weigsdorf-Köblitz, Schönbach, Taubenheim, Oppach, Neusalza-Spremberg, Friedersdorf, Ebersbach, Neugersdorf, Walddorf, Eibau, Neu-Eibau, Dürrhennersdorf, Kothmarsdorf, Beiersdorf, Berthelsdorf, Dittersbach, Berzdorf, Kiesdorf, Neundorf und Kunnersdorf. Workers who had to be at their places of work during these hours were to apply to the Kreispolice in Löbau for a pass and produce their identity papers and a work certificate from their employers.

18 June - 10 July 1947

3. Two motorized units, each about 100 men strong, were stationed in the König Albert Barracks in the Nordallee, Dresden. Each unit possessed eight American-type trucks

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- [REDACTED]
4. Three units, totalling a maximum of 300 infantrymen, were stationed in the barracks in the Königsbruckerstrasse. They and 400 infantry men in the school buildings in Dresden-Klotzsche were employed in duties with the local Komendatura.
 5. There were 400 men wearing black shoulder straps with red piping in the Marienallee Barracks. Two units, each 100 men strong, were stationed in the former Kriegsschule, Marienallee. They wore green shoulder straps with black piping.

21-22 June 1947

6. Twelve T-34s equipped with 76.2mm guns and about 400 men were stationed at Borschütz near Mühlberg (L-82). Shoulder straps were black with red piping and a gold tank insignia. The men, who were between twenty and thirty years of age, were for the most part accommodated in the former Polish Barracks. At Schloss Strehla (L-82) another twelve T-34s and 400 men (same description as above) were located.

9 July 1947

7. Near the Husaren Kaserne, Bautzen, on 9 July 1947 some three-axle American-type trucks were observed

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Early July 1947

8. Professor Beyer of the Dresden Technische Hochschule received orders from the Russian Komendatura for Land Saxony to act as a quantity surveyor, to determine the amount of building materials needed, and to order the necessary supplies required for the rebuilding of the barracks in the Zeithain Training Area (L-81).
9. Large, deep pits have been dug within the compound of the King George Barracks at Dresden. These appear to be intended for the underground storage of fuel tanks. 50X1-HUM
10. During the last weeks in June/a large number of fresh Red Army motorized troops arrived in and around Dresden. They appeared to be active service personnel.

[REDACTED] The motor transport included many amphibious vehicles

11 July 1947

11. Numbers 27-85 Bolivarstrasse, Dresden, were emptied of civilians so that forty Soviet families might be housed.

[REDACTED] that these families came from Austria. A further 160 families are expected. 50X1-HUM

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